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**PRE-APPEAL BRIEF REQUEST FOR REVIEW**

Docket Number (Optional)

ZIL-519-1C

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on

July 20, 2007

Signature

Darien K. Wallace

Typed or printed name

Darien K. Wallace

Application Number

10/820,237

Filed

April 5, 2004

First Named Inventor

Anatoliy V. Tsyrchanovich

Art Unit

2163

Examiner

Angela M. Lie

Applicant requests review of the final rejection in the above-identified application. No amendments are being filed with this request.

This request is being filed with a notice of appeal.

The review is requested for the reason(s) stated on the attached sheet(s). See attached five (5) pages.  
Note: No more than five (5) pages may be provided.

I am the

☐

applicant/inventor.

☐

assignee of record of the entire interest.

See 37 CFR 3.71. Statement under 37 CFR 3.73(b) is enclosed.  
(Form PTO/SB/96)

☒attorney or agent of record. 53,736

Registration number

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attorney or agent acting under 37 CFR 1.34.

Registration number if acting under 37 CFR 1.34

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July 20, 2007

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NOTE: Signatures of all the inventors or assignees of record of the entire interest or their representative(s) are required.  
Submit multiple forms if more than one signature is required, see below\*.

☐

\*Total of \_\_\_\_\_ forms are submitted.

This collection of information is required by 35 U.S.C. 132. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.11, 1.14 and 41.6. This collection is estimated to take 12 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Mail Stop AF, Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

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## REMARKS IN SUPPORT OF PRE-APPEAL BRIEF REQUEST FOR REVIEW

### I. Claims 55 and 61

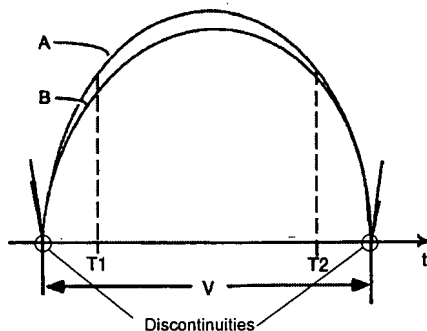
Claims 55 and 61 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Jackson et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,475,286) (hereafter “Jackson”). (Final Office Action, page 2, lines 16-17). Claim 55 recites, “generating a correction signal with no discontinuities, wherein the correction signal has a vertical retrace time  $t_{VR}$  and a vertical active time  $t_{VA}$  . . . generate a deflection current signal, wherein the deflection current signal is not distorted when the correction signal transitions from the vertical retrace time  $t_{VR}$  to the vertical active time  $t_{VA}$ ” (emphasis added).

Jackson does not form the basis for a valid rejection under § 102(b) because Jackson does not disclose all of the limitations of claim 55. Specifically, Jackson discloses neither (i) a correction signal with no discontinuities, nor (ii) that a deflection current signal is not distorted when the correction signal transitions from the vertical retrace time to the vertical active time. The Examiner states that figure 3, part F, of Jackson discloses a correction signal that has no discontinuities. (Final Office Action, page 2, lines 20-21). Applicants respectfully disagree that the signal depicted in figure 3, part F, is a correction signal and that the signal has no discontinuities. Jackson discloses use of a periodic asymmetrical parabola (waveform B of figure 5) rather than use of the waveform of figure 3, part F, to correct the distortion in the raster shown in part C of figure 2. Jackson discloses that use of an asymmetrical parabola can generally correct an over-corrected raster shown in figure 2, part C. The waveform of figure 3, part F, alone is not used to correct the distorted raster D of figure 2, part A, because it would not correct the distortion that is symmetrically distorted about the vertical center of the raster. Rather, the use of waveform of figure 3, part F, alone would appear to overcorrect rows close to the top and bottom of the raster (as indicated by peaks near the retrace periods) and under-correct rows towards the middle of the raster (as indicated by the low near the center of the trace period).

Figure 5 (reproduced below) of Jackson shows an asymmetrical parabolic waveform having discontinuities. Applicant has circled the discontinuities in the reproduced version of figure 5.

Applicant: Anatoliy V. Tsyrganovich  
Serial No.: 10/820,237  
Filing Date: April 5, 2004  
Docket No.: ZIL-519-1C

FIGURE 5



In addition, Applicant respectfully submits that Jackson does not disclose that “the deflection current signal is not distorted when the correction signal transitions from the vertical retrace time  $t_{VR}$  to the vertical active time  $t_{VA}$ ” (emphasis added) of claim 55. The Examiner states that Jackson discloses “the deflection current signal is not distorted when the correction signal transitions from the vertical retrace time  $t_{VR}$  to the vertical active time  $t_{VA}$ ” by citing column 1, lines 66-67 and column 2, lines 1-2 of Jackson (Final Office Action, page 3, lines 3-4). The Examiner appears to find that Jackson discloses “the deflection current signal is not distorted when the correction signal transitions from the vertical retrace time  $t_{VR}$  to the vertical active time  $t_{VA}$ ” by implication because “any existing distortion in the raster (deflection current) is corrected, the current also can not be distorted in the points where the signal transitions” (Final Office Action, page 3, lines 1-5). Apparently, the Examiner is arguing that the absence of any distortion in the raster implies that the correction signal used to generate the raster has no distortion when the correction signal transitions from the vertical retrace time to the vertical active time. Applicant respectfully submits that Jackson’s disclosure of a generally corrected raster is not equivalent to a disclosure that the deflection current signal is not distorted when the correction signal transitions from the vertical retrace time to the vertical active time. Jackson does not disclose that the raster is perfectly rectangular but rather discloses that “asymmetrical pincushion distortion is generally corrected” (col. 2, lines 1-2) (emphasis added) and “vertical rate parabolic correction produces a corrected, generally rectangular raster R” (col. 7, lines 15-16) (emphasis added). Accordingly, distortion in the raster is likely present and the distortion in the raster could be due to distortion in the correction

Applicant: Anatoliy V. Tsyrganovich  
Serial No.: 10/820,237  
Filing Date: April 5, 2004  
Docket No.: ZIL-519-1C

signal. As shown in the figure 5 of Jackson, discontinuities are present in the correction signal when the correction signal transitions from the vertical retrace time to the vertical active time and those discontinuities could cause of distortions of a resulting deflection current signal. Jackson does not even mention whether the deflection current signal is not distorted when the correction signal transitions from the vertical retrace time to the vertical active time.

Because Jackson does not disclose all of the elements of claim 55, Jackson does not form the basis for a valid § 102(b) rejection. Claim 61 depends from claim 55 and is allowable for at least the same reasons as pertain to claim 55.

## II. Claims 60, 62-67, 69-72 and 74

Claims 60, 62-67, 69-72 and 74 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jackson in view of George (U.S. Patent No. 5,648,703) (hereafter “George”) (Final Office Action, page 3, lines 18-20). Claim 60 incorporates the following limitation of claim 55, “generating a correction signal with no discontinuities, wherein the correction signal has a vertical retrace time  $t_{VR}$  and a vertical active time  $t_{VA}$  . . . generate a deflection current signal, wherein the deflection current signal is not distorted when the correction signal transitions from the vertical retrace time  $t_{VR}$  to the vertical active time  $t_{VA}$ ”. Claim 62 recites, “generate a horizontal deflection current signal, wherein the horizontal correction signal has no discontinuities, wherein the horizontal correction signal has a vertical active time  $t_{VA}$  and a vertical retrace time  $t_{VR}$ , and wherein the horizontal deflection current signal is not distorted after a transition from the vertical retrace time  $t_{VR}$  to the vertical active time  $t_{VA}$ ” (emphasis added). Claim 72 recites, “generate a horizontal deflection current signal, wherein the horizontal correction signal does not have any discontinuities” (emphasis added).

The combination of Jackson and George does not teach all limitations of base claims 55, 62 and 72. As shown earlier, Jackson teaches neither (i) generating a correction signal with no discontinuities nor (ii) that a deflection current signal is not distorted when the correction signal transitions from the vertical retrace time to the vertical active time. George also does not teach (i) generating a correction signal with no

Applicant: Anatoliy V. Tsyrganovich  
Serial No.: 10/820,237  
Filing Date: April 5, 2004  
Docket No.: ZIL-519-1C

discontinuities or (ii) that a deflection current signal is not distorted when or after the correction signal transitions from the vertical retrace time to the vertical active time.

Rather, George teaches a correction signal having discontinuities. Figures 3A, 3B and 4A (reproduced below) of George show a parabolic correction waveform P having discontinuities. Applicant has circled the discontinuities in the reproduced versions of figures 3A, 3B and 4A.

FIG. 3A

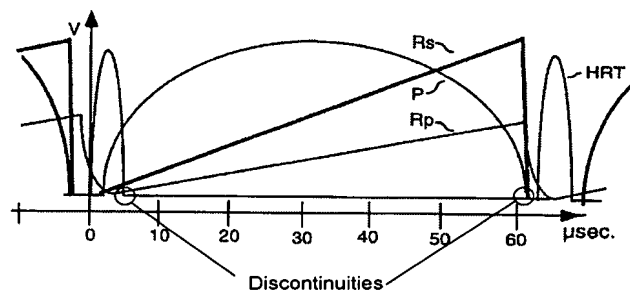


FIG. 3B

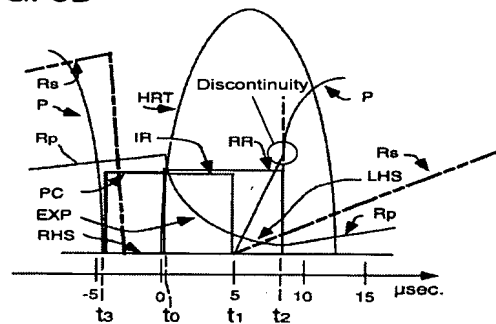
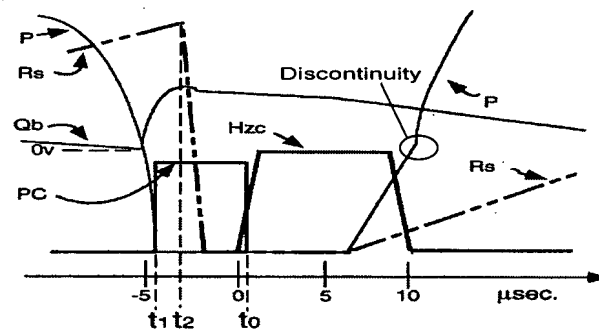


FIG. 4A



Applicant: Anatoliy V. Tsyrganovich  
Serial No.: 10/820,237  
Filing Date: April 5, 2004  
Docket No.: ZIL-519-1C

George does not even mention that a deflection current is or is not distorted. Accordingly, at least (i) because the combination of Jackson and George does not teach all limitations of claims 60, 62 and 72 and (ii) because there is no motivation to modify Jackson or George to arrive at all limitations of claims 60, 62 and 72, Jackson and George do not form the basis for a valid § 103(a) rejection.

### III. Claims 68 and 73

Claims 68 and 73 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jackson in view of George and further in view of Pspice (<http://www.orcad.com/pspicead.aspx>) ("Pspice") (Final Office Action, page 6, lines 16-18). Claim 68 incorporates the following limitation of base claim 62, "horizontal correction signal has no discontinuities . . . wherein the horizontal deflection current signal is not distorted after a transition from the vertical retrace time  $t_{VR}$  to the vertical active time  $t_{VA}$ ". Claim 73 incorporates the following limitation of base claim 72, "horizontal correction signal does not have any discontinuities".

The combination of Jackson, George and Pspice does not teach all elements of either base claim 62 or 72. As shown earlier, neither Jackson nor George teaches all elements of base claims 62 and 72, and there is no motivation to modify the teachings of Jackson or George to arrive at all limitations of claims 62 or 72. Pspice teaches neither a correction signal having no discontinuities nor that a deflection current signal is not distorted after a transition from the vertical retrace time to the vertical active time. Accordingly, the combination of Jackson, George and Pspice does not form a basis for a valid § 103(a) rejection because all elements are not taught.